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imagery analysis report

Iraq/Iran Military Summary

(S)

Secret *WNINTEL*

Z-20019/81 IAR-0023/81 10 FEBRUARY 1981 Copy 179

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IRAQ/IRAN MILITARY SUMMARY,		(8)
(S/D) This report updates the most recent ¹ and covers the period	in a series of imagery-derived reports This report di	

OVERVIEW

in a glossary at the end of the report. Additional reports will be issued as the situation changes.

ground forces in the forward areas, rear garrison units (Figure 1), airfields, naval bases, commercial shipping, POL facilities, and related activity in Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. Military unit designators and subordination (where used) are derived from collateral sources.2 Acronyms and abbreviations are defined

- 2. (S/D) Imagery of the forward areas of conflict provided evidence that a major battle had occurred in the Susangerd area of Iran, although the positions of both forces have remained relatively unchanged since December 1980 (Figure 2). There was also some reinforcement of forces on both sides, including the introduction of Iraqi T-72 tanks in the forward area of conflict. Iranian forces still controlled Ahvaz. Extensive flooding was seen throughout the Ahvaz/Susangerd area. Limited coverage of Dezful and the Qasr-E Shirin areas showed little or no change in the force dispositions.
- 3. (S/D) Limited coverage of Iraqi rear garrison areas showed that Iraqi units which had departed garrison prior to or since the start of the war remained out of garrison and that additional units were departing garrison in the Baghdad area. Units remaining in garrison continued to disperse equipment throughout their garrison areas. Iraqi forces had constructed a floating-deck bridge across the Shatt Al Arab near Al Basrah. Major elements of the Iranian 16th Armor Brigade departed their garrisons at Hamadan, while training continued in the Tehran area.
- 4. (S/D) FISHBED aircraft were deployed to newly operational Qayyarah Airfield in northern Iraq. A continued decrease of F-4 aircraft was observed in the Tehran area, and a decrease in Iranian helicopters was observed at Esfahan.
- 5. (S/D) There was limited coverage of Iraqi naval bases. Naval activity in Iran was at a low but constant level.
- 6. (S/D) Construction continued on the large berm at one Iraqi POL facility, while initial construction of a berm was observed at another. A Hawk SAM site was newly occupied near the Khark Island POL facility in Iran.
- 7. (S/D) Related activity included heavy vehicle traffic at Zakhu on the Iraqi/Turkish border; heavy rail traffic at Jolfa on the Iranian/Soviet border; the relocation of an AW radar site in Iran; the continued resupply of Iraq through Saudi Arabian ports on the Red Sea; and the presence of Iraqi, Soviet, Cuban, and Kuwaiti merchant ships in Jordan.

GROUND FORCES ACTIVITY

Iraq/Iran Forward Areas

Susangerd/Ahvaz Area

- 8. (S/D) Indications that a major battle had taken place in the Susangerd area were evident on imagery of late January and early February. Craters were seen throughout the area south and southeast of Susangerd, and evidence of heavy shelling was seen at a former Iraqi tank company position. Evidence of heavy shelling was also seen in the Iranian-occupied area east-southeast of Susangerd and south of the Karkheh River
- 9. (S/D) Additional significant activity seen in the Susangerd/Ahvaz area included the presence of an Iraqi T-72-equipped tank unit in the town of Huveyzeh, south-southeast of Susangerd; the presence of major Iranian reinforcements in the area east-southeast of Susangerd; and the advancement of Iranian forces further south, in the area southeast of Susangerd, where they were in proximity to the Iraqi forces in the area. Evidence of increased flooding throughout the entire Ahvaz/Susangerd area was also observed.
- 10. (S/D) Iraqi forces in the Susangerd area were deployed northwest of the city; south-southwest of the city, in the Huveyzeh area; and southeast of the city. In the northwest, Iraqi forces deployed between 1 and 7 nautical miles (nm) from Susangerd consisted of two tank companies, two mechanized infantry companies, and a supply and transport unit. Iraqi forces in the Huvyzeh area, 7.5 nm south-southwest of included one tank company, one mechanized infantry company, two fielddeployed artillery batteries, one air defense battery, and a supply and transport unit. A T-72-equipped tank company (Figure 3), a mechanized infantry company, and elements of a divisional engineer battalion were in the area but had departed The only T-72-equipped unit in the Iraqi army is an armor brigade of the 10th Armor Division which was last observed 65 nm northwest of Ahvaz No evidence of recent fighting was seen in the Huveyzeh area. Iraqi forces 8 nm southeast of Susangerd consisted of a tank brigade, a mechanized infantry battalion, two artillery battalions, and an AA battalion. A former Iraqi tank company position in this area (Figure 4) had sustained substantial damage. Track activity suggested that most of the unit in this position had been destroyed by heavy shelling.

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- 11. (S/D) Iranian forces in defense of Susangerd, deployed north of the Karkheh River north and east of Susangerd, included two tank companies, one tank platoon, two mechanized infantry companies, one mechanized infantry platoon, one M-107 SP gun battalion, one M-109A1 SP gun battery, and one FA battery. Iranian forces south of the river, extending from Susangerd to a point 11 nm to the southeast, consisted of one tank battalion, two tank companies, two mechanized infantry battalions, one mechanized infantry company, four M-109A1 SP gun battalions, one M-109A1 SP gun battery, one reconnaissance platoon, one infantry unit, and one AA battery (Figure 5). The four M-109A1 SP gun battalions, along with a mechanized infantry battalion, represent reinforcements which had arrived in the area between early December and late January. These SP gun battalions probably are the divisional artillery of an Iranian armor division. Heavy fighting had occurred in this area, as evidenced by numerous impact craters near the Iranian SP gun units along the Karkheh River.
- 12. (S/D) Iraqi forces in the Ahvaz area consisted of one tank battalion, two tank companies, three mechanized companies, and two FA battalions deployed between 20 nm west and 13 nm southwest of the city. An engineer unit was involved in road construction in the area west of Ahvaz.
- 13. (S/D) Iranian forces deployed southwest of Ahvaz in defense of the city consisted of one tank company, one tank platoon, two mechanized infantry companies, two mechanized infantry platoons, two M-109A1 SP gun battery. Iranian forces northwest of Ahvaz consisted of one mechanized infantry platoon, one M-107 SP gun battery, and one M-109A1 SP gun battery. In the Hamidiyyeh area, Iranian forces consisted of one tank company, two mechanized infantry platoons, one M-107 SP gun battery, and a field logistics supply point.
- 14.(S/D) Iranian units remaining in garrison at Ahvaz Barracks Storage Depot Brigade and Division Headquarters consisted of elements of two tank companies, a mechanized infantry battalion, two 155mm SPG batteries, and an engineer company. Several BMK-90 powerboats, GSPs, and PMP sections remained dispersed at the probable associated engineering depot 3.2 nm north of the barracks. Ahvaz Airfield remained operational in support of Iranian forward combat units. Air order-of-battle consisted of one C-130, one F-27, one Falcon, four probable AH-1 helicopters, five AB-214 helicopters, one Jet Ranger helicopter, and two probable derelict helicopters.
- 15. (S/D) The most extensive flooding was still in the areas northwest, west, and southwest of Ahvaz. Of primary importance, the previously reported large antitank trench which had been constructed in the northwestern sector of Ahvaz appeared to be a manmade canal to divert the Karun River, thus allowing the Iranians to flood the area southwest of the city (Figure 6). The canal/trench extended 8 nm from the Karun River in the north to the west-southwest Ahvaz/Khorramshahr road. Sluice gates have been installed between the Karun River and the canal/trench. An additional canal/trench segment has also been constructed parallel to and north of the Ahvaz/Khorramshahr road, 7 nm southwest of Ahvaz. Flooding was also evident in the Susangerd area, where a canal had been constructed 4 nm southwest of Susangerd to facilitate flooding, and the Iranians apparently were pumping water out of the Karkheh River 3 nm northeast of the city. Additional flooding was evident between Susangerd and Ahvaz.
 - 16. (S/D) Iranian antitank ditches remained west and northwest of Ahvaz.

Dezful Area

- 17. (S/D) Iraqi and Iranian units concentrated between 10 and 15 nm west of Dezful have remained essentially unchanged (Figure 7). One Iraqi tank brigade and elements of a mechanized infantry brigade remained 13.5 nm west of the city
- 18. (S/D) Iranian forces which were still west of the Karkheh River consisted of two tank companies, one mechanized infantry company, and an infantry unit (the area where an FA battery was identified

 No major movement of Iranian forces was observed on limited coverage of the east bank of the Karkheh River included one tank platoon, 2.5 nm north of Dezful Highway Strip

 and one SP gun battery, 4.5 nm north of the strip. A possible reconnaissance platoon, observed at the western end of the strip had departed

 An SP gun battery was 5 nm southeast of the highway strip

Qasr-E Shirin Area

19. (S/D) No Iraqi force deployment areas were imaged during the reporting period. In the Iranian force deployment areas, only the Sar-E Pol-E Zahab Barracks and Brigade Headquarters and Depot area was imaged. Although some repositioning of units was observed, no significant changes were observed in the area.

Rear Areas

20. (S/D) Coverage of Iraqi rear garrison areas during the month indicated that most of the combat units which had departed their garrisons prior to or since the start of the conflict were still out of garrison. In mid-January, equipment was seen departing a barracks area in Baghdad, and additional armor and mechanized infantry units had departed from two other barracks areas. Equipment dispersal continued to be evident during the month at garrison areas in Kirkuk, Buzurgan, Balikayan, As Sulaymaniyah, Dibs, and

(Continued p. 8)

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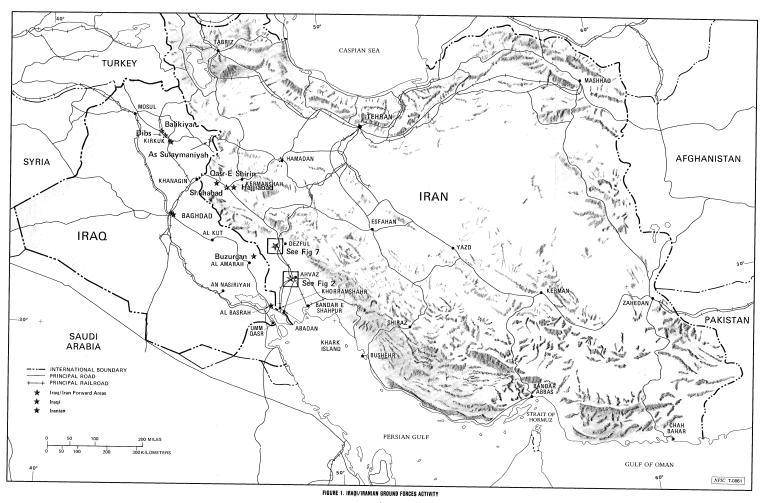
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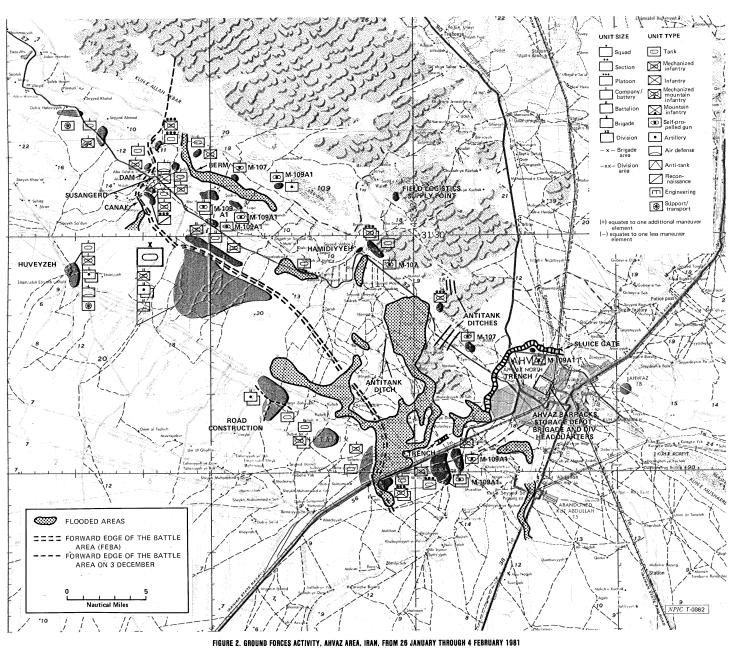
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Baghdad. In the Al Basrah area by mid-January, the Iraqis had erected a floating-deck bridge with a removable center section across the Shatt Al Arab (Figure 8).

21. (S/D) In Iran, coverage of rear area garrisons was limited. However, mobilization of Iranian forces in the Hamadan area continued, training activity was evident in the Hajjiabad and Tehran areas, and increased air defense activity was seen at Shahabad.

and increased an defense activity was seen at Snanabad.	
Iraq	
22. (S/D) Movement of Iraqi equipment out of garrison was evident at Baghdad Barracks School Corps Brigade Headquarters Depot Rashid during the month. A convoy of nine 60-ton trailers (five with medium tanks) was parked on a main road in the facility. Track activity indicated that the tanks had recently been onloaded.	2
23. (S/D) Additional movement of Iraqi units out of garrison was also evident. Two tank battalions from Baghdad Barracks School and Depot Abu Ghurayb and a mechanized infantry company from Baghdad Barracks Daudiya North had departed their garrisons by mid-January.	2
Iran	
24. (S/D) Major elements (at least one and probably two tank battalions, plus two mechanized infantry companies) of the armor brigade of the 16th Armor Division at Hamadan Barracks and Brigade Headquarters apparently departed garrison one tank company and two mechanized infantry companies were all that remained in garrison.	2
25. (S/D) Training observed during the reporting period included a mechanized infantry company training adjacent to Hajjiabad Barracks and Brigade Headquarters and 500 people in formation on a parade field at Tehran Barracks Imperial Guard Saltanabad	2
26. (S/D) A battery of four ZSU-23/4 SPAA guns had been deployed around Shahabad Barracks Depot and Brigade Headquarters during the month.	2
AIR ACTIVITY	
27. (S/D) FISHBED aircraft had been deployed to a newly operational airfield in Iraq. In Iran, activity appeared to be normal at both F-14 bases, while a steady decrease in F-4s was continuing at another. Also, there was a decrease in helicopters at Esfahan, and the two remaining Rapier SAM sites at Sharokhi AB Airfield were removed (Figure 9).	2
Iraq	
28. (S/D) Two FISHBEDs and three helicopters had been deployed to Qayyarah Airfield West Evidence of probable aircraft deployment and upgrading of the operational of this previously nonoperational airfield was observed with the deployment of four AA sites and four GCI sites.	2 2 2 2
Iran	
29. (S/D) In Iran, activity at the F-14 bases, Shiraz International Airfield and Khatami AB Airfield appeared to be normal. There was, however, a continued decrease in the number of F-4 aircraft at Tehran/Mehrabad International Airfield where only 12 F-4s were seen Twenty-four F-4s had been at the airfield and 15 had been present 30. (S/D) There was a decrease in the number of helicopters at Esfahan Airfield during the reporting period. only 30 CH-47s, 132 AH-1/AB214s, and 27 Jet Rangers	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
were present. Usually, 40 CH-47s and 188 UH-1-type helicopters (AH-1/AB-214 and Jet Ranger) are present. The helicopters at the airfield continued to be dispersed in and around the installation.	2
NAVAL ACTIVITY	
31. (S/D) Limited coverage of Iraqi naval facilities precluded determining the level of Iraqi naval activity. In Iran, naval activity at two facilities remained at a low but constant level (Figure 9).	
Iran	
32. (S/D) Continued activity related to a probable task force being used to patrol the Straits of Hormuz was observed at Bandar Abbas Port Facilities Suru during the reporting period. vessels absent from the port at least once included one Vosper MK-5 (Continued p. 14)	2
(Continued p. 14)	

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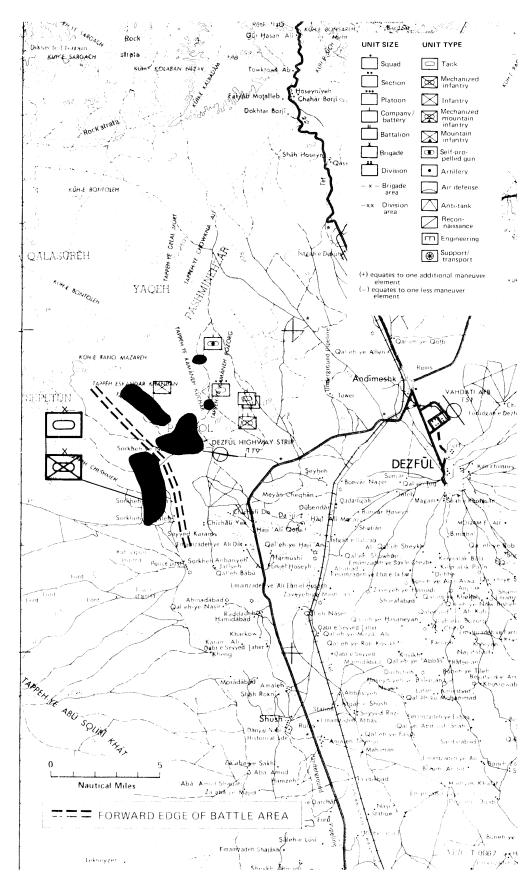


FIGURE 7. GROUND FORCES ACTIVITY, DEZFUL AREA, IRAN, 30 JANUARY

42. (S/D) At Khark Island, near the POL facility, Khark Island Hawk Site 9 A34-35 was occupied for the first time. Also at Khark Island, tankers continued to load at both the Azernad (sea island) oil-loading terminal and the Iran Pan-American Oil Company sea-loading terminal.	
Iran	
41. (S/D) Construction continued on the large protective earthern berm at Kirkuk Petroleum Refinery and Storage during the reporting period (Figure 10). Initial berm construction was evident at Northern Rumailah Central Gas-Oil Separation Plant during the month.	
Iraq	
40. (S/D) Twenty-six Iraqi POL-related facilities were observed—one in the north, 11 near Kirkuk, two west of Khanagin, four north of Al Amarah, and seven in the southeastern part of the country. Construction of protective berms was underway at two installations. No new damage was observed at any Iraqi POL-related facilities. Twenty Iranian POL-related facilities were imaged—one at Tabriz, two near Tehran, one west of Kermanshah, one at Esfahan, and 15 in the southwestern part of the country. No new damage was observed at any of these facilities. Air defense activity was observed at Khark Island (Figure 9).	*.
POL FACILITIES	
39. (S/D) Activity was also observed at two Iranian ports in the northern Persian Gulf during the reporting period. At Bushehr Port Facilities five general cargo ships and three coastal freighters were observed offloading Four general cargo ships and one coastal freighter were at Bandar-E Shahpur Port Facilities the only date it was imaged.	
38. (S/D) At Chah Bahar, where there are no facilities to assist in offloading, small boats continued to bring in supplies which were stacked in open storage on the pier.	
37. (S/D) The situation at Shah Bandar Abbas was similar. One dry bulk carrier, 12 general cargo ships, two special-purpose transports, and four coastal freighters were observed offloading at the quay. In addition, one dry bulk carrier, eight general cargo ships, and one coastal freighter were seen in the protective anchorage offloading their cargo onto barges rather than waiting for quay space to become available.	•
36. (S/D) two tankers, ten dry bulk carriers, seven general cargo ships, and six coastal freighters were observed offloading at Bandar Abbas Port Facilities Suru. No empty berthing spaces were observed at the facility at any time during the period, and a backup of general cargo ships and coastal freighters continued to be observed in the holding area outside the port facility.	
35. (S/D) The loss of access to the Iranian ports at Abadan and Khorramshahr has resulted in continued congestion at Bandar Abbas Port Facilities Suru and Shah Bandar Abbas Port Facility in the Strait of Hormuz. In addition, a high level of activity continued to be observed at Chah Bahar Port Facilities	
Iran	
34. (S/D) Commercial port facilities in Iraq and Iran were imaged during the reporting period (Figure 9). In Iraq, there was only a minor repositioning of vessels at Al Basrah on the Shatt Al Arab. In comparison, there was a continued high level of activity at the Iranian port facilities in the Strait of Hormuz. However, no military cargo was seen at the ports in either country.	
COMMERCIAL SHIPPING	
33. (S/D) Only one PF-103 PG, one PGM-71 PC, and one MK-III PB were absent from Bushehr Naval Base at any given time Vessels in port throughout the reporting period included two PF-103 PGs, seven La Combattante-IIB PTGs, one PGM-71 PC, and eight MK-III PBs. In addition, one MSC-268 MSC and one Cape MSI were observed in port on Minesweepers are not usually observed at this naval base and probably came from the naval facility at Bandar-E Shahpur Port Facilities	. *
FFG (SAAM), one PGM-71 PC, one MK-III PB, one PBR, two Hengham LSTs, one LCU, one Bandar Abbas AOR, and one Kangan AWT. Vessels observed in port throughout the reporting period included one Battle DDG, two Sumner DDGs, two Vosper MK-5 FFGs (SAAM), one PGM-71 PC, five MK-III PBs, four PBRs, two LCUs, one Bandar Abbas AOR, one Kangan AWT, one Amphion AR, one Michelangelo APB, and one ARD-T. Repair facilities at the port continued to be active, with one Vosper MK-5, one PGM-71 PC, and one Hengham LST in one of the two graving docks during the period.	

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OTHER

43. (S/D) In Iraq, heavy vehicular traffic continued to be observed at the Iraqi/Turkish border-crossing point at Zakhu. In Iran, a high level of rail traffic continued to be observed at the Iranian/Soviet border-crossing point at Jolfa. No military equipment was seen in either area. Also in Iran, it was determined that there was a possible exchange of radar equipment between the facilities at Zahedan and Chah Bahar. Elsewhere, arms shipments, probably for Iraq, continued to come through the Saudi Arabian port at Tuwwal.

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Iran

44. (S/D) There was a possible exchange of radar equipment between Chah Bahar EOB Site
and Zahedan International Airfield The probable Marconi S-330 AW
radar and a probable height-finder radar identified at Chah Bahar may have come from
Zahedan International Airfield, where two radars of that type had been removed It
was also determined that the AN/TPS-43 AW radar had been removed from the Chah
Bahar facility. This may be the same equipment which was identified at Zahedan International Airfield on
If this was in fact an exchange of equipment, it was probably done to improve the
Iranian AW capability in southeastern Iran.
Saudi Arabia
45. (S/D) The Iraqi resupply activity which was observed at the Saudi Arabian port at Tuwwal
during the mid-December to early-January time period continued during this reporting period. One hun-
dred and seven of the heavy-lift transporters which had arrived at the port
departed At least 48 of the transporters were carrying canvas-covered
medium tanks. Six additional transporters carrying Roland I mobile SAMs had departed
Six additional Roland I mobile SAMs arrived at the port These Rolands were on trans-
porters which had arrived, along with 62 trucks,

Jordan

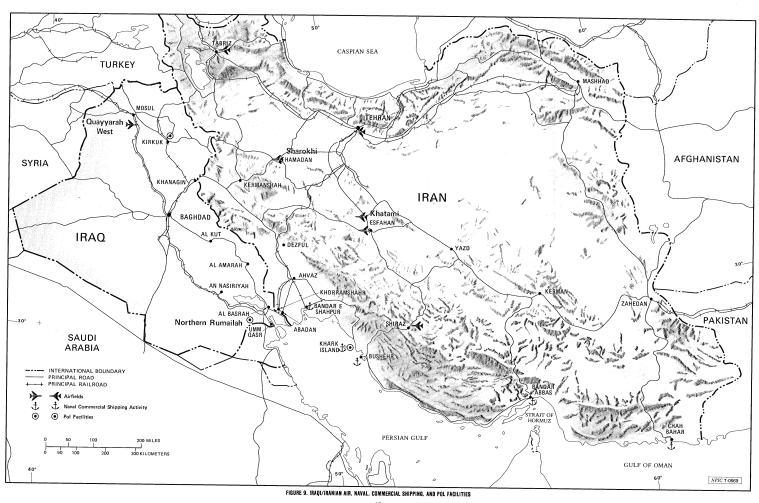
and a possible Kuwaiti merchan	nt ship were among an unusually	large number of merchant vessels which
continued to berth in the roadste	ead at Aqabah Port Facilities	and Aqabah Port Facilities
South		
48. (S/D)	62 merchant ships, including tw	o Soviet Rostok-class arms carriers, two
possible Cuban merchant ships,	, and one probable Iraqi Alkino	oi-class merchant ship, were in port. On
partial coverage of the main por	rt areas on 51 merc	hant ships, including the same two Soviet
Rostok-class arms carriers, two	different Cuban merchant ship	s, one Soviet Murom-class arms carrier,
and a possible Kuwaiti Poltav	a-class merchant ship, were pre	esent. No significant military cargo was
observed on either date.		

47. (S/D) A probable Iraqi merchant ship, three Soviet arms carriers, four Cuban merchant ships,

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MAPS OR CHARTS Do D. Joint Operations Graphics, Various Sheets (UNCLASSIFIED, Distribution Restricted) DOCUMENTS 1. NPIC. Z-20003/81, IAR-0002/81, Iraq/Iran Military Summary. 11 December 1980—7 January 1981 (S), 9 Jan 81 (SECRET/ 2. DIA, DDB-1100-IZ-80, Ground Order of Battle: Iraq (U), Jan 80 (SECRET/ DIA, DDB-1100-IR-78, Ground Order of Battle: Iran (U), Aug 78 (SECRET/

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This glossary in its entirety is UNCLASSIFIED

AA.	Antiaircraft
AAA	Antiaircraft artillery
AD.	Air defense
OR	Replenishment oiler
PB	Barracks ship
APC	Armored personnel carrier
i R	Repair ship
RD-D	Floating drydock
RD-T	Auxiliary repair dock
W W	Air warning
WT	Water carrier
XX	Training ship
P P	
DD	Command post
DDG	Destroyer
	Guided missile destroyer
OIW	Dead in the water
W	Early warning
A	Field artillery
FG	Guided missile frigate
CI	Ground controlled intercept
SSP	Heavy folding ponton ferry
CMA	Medium landing craft (air cushion)
CM	Medium landing craft
.CU	Utility landing craft
SM	Medium amphibious assault landing ship
ST	Amphibious vehicle landing ship
1RL	Multiple rocket launcher
1SC	Coastal minesweeper
1SF	Fleet minesweeper
4SI	Inshore minesweeper
M	Nautical miles
В	Patrol boat
BA	Patrol boat (air cushion)
BR	River/roadstead patrol boat
C	Patrol craft
CL	Small submarine chaser
CS	Submarine chaser
G	Patrol escort
GM	Motor gunboat
MP	
OL.	Heavy folding ponton bridge Petroleum, oil, and lubricant
T T	
	Torpedo boat
TG	Missile attack boat
TP	Rail-to-road transfer point
O/RO	Roll-on/roll-off
AM	Surface-to-air missile
P	Self-propelled
PAA	Self-propelled antiaircraft
PG	Self-propelled gun
SM	Surface-to-surface missile
EL	Transporter-crector-launcher
ELR	Transporter-erector-launcher radar
MM	Truck-mounted bridge
LCC	Very large crude carrier

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